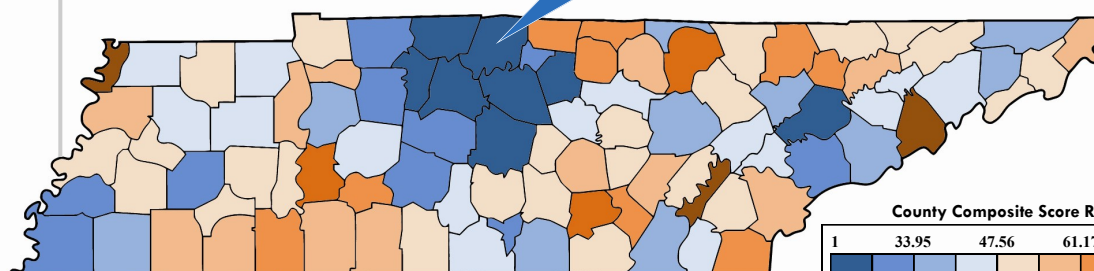


The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: SUMNER COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

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Population (2010): 160,645

Pop. Density: 303.4/square mile

Seat of Government: Gallatin

Largest Town: Hendersonville

Down
from
4th

COUNTY	Rank	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Rutherford	1	Employment and Earnings Composite	34.20	19 ▼
Cheatham	2	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$32,256	5 ▲
Wilson	3	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	75.65%	50 ▲
Davidson	4	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	71.7%	12 ▼
Sumner	5	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	7.8%	40 ▼
Robertson	6	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	32.8%	64 ▼
Knox	7	Economic Autonomy Composite	16.25	2 ▲
Smith	8	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	24.2%	42 ▼
Williamson	9	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	21.0%	11 ▲
Moore	10	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	86.5%	6 ▲
Montgomery	11	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.28%	31 ▼
Trousdale	12	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	13.0%	6 ▲
Blount	13	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	11.6%	4 ▢
Madison	14	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	35.0%	13 ▼
Maury	15	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	7	17 ▲
Shelby	16	County Overview: Sumner County women continue to rank highly in nearly every indicator, and saw particularly significant improvement in relative rankings for health insurance coverage and the local wage disparity. Sumner was pulled down one rank, however, by an increase in unemployment and stagnation in both managerial presence and business ownership. Workforce participation, high school dropout rates and poverty among women also flagged in rankings, and single mothers were particularly affected by poverty and unemployment trends.		
Dickson	17			
Tipton	18			
Hamilton	19			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

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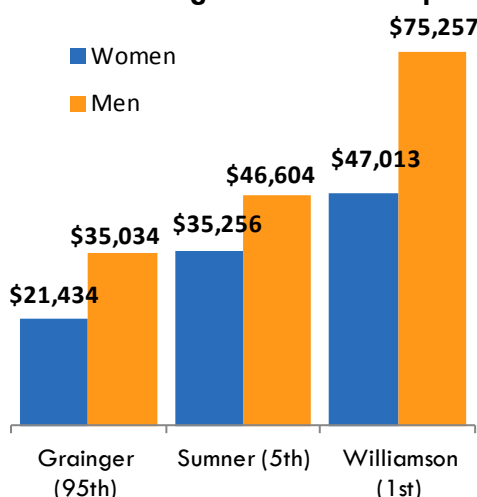
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Sumner County

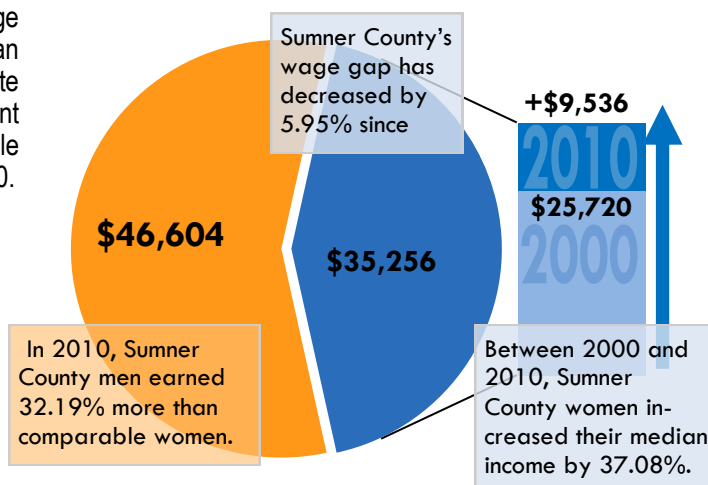
▲ Earnings

Sumner County women earned a median income of \$35,256 in 2010, having added \$9,536, or 37.08 percent, to their wages since 2000. This rate was large compared to many seen statewide and resulted in an increase of one rank, to 5th, in this indicator. This rate not only outpaced the inflation rate of 26.6 percent between 2000 and 2010, but also outpaced male gains, which matched inflation and ranked 4th in 2010.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



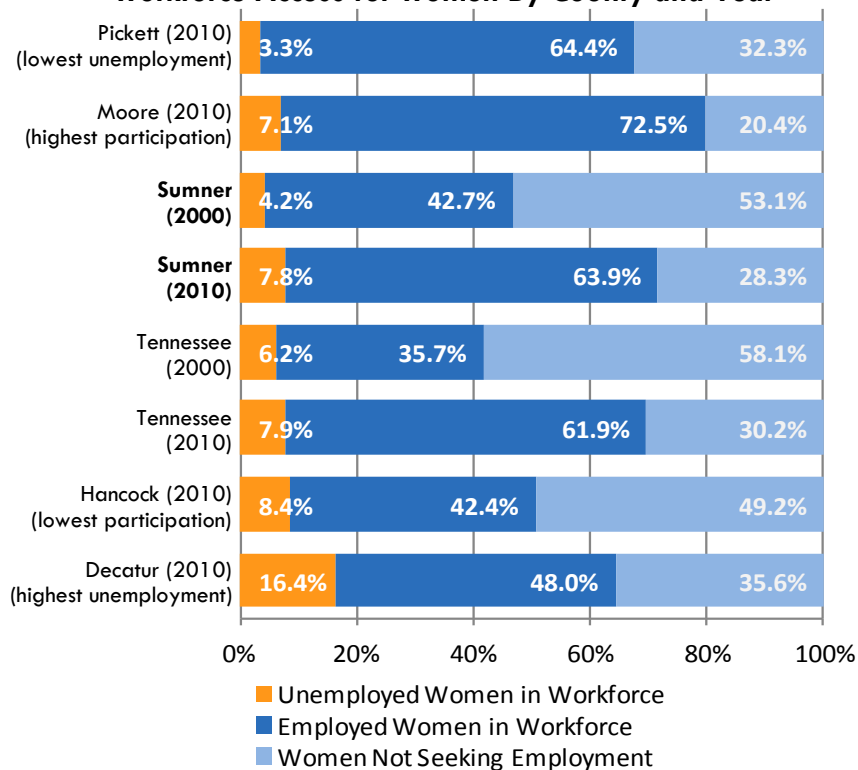
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Because male wage gains were small than female growth, the disparity in wages between men and women shortened by 5.95 percent in Sumner between 2000 and 2010. This lifted Sumner upward in rankings, from 65th to 50th, but women still earned just 75.83 percent of local men's income in 2010. This was lower than the statewide rate of 77 percent, and corresponds to a shortfall of \$11,348, annually.

▼ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



Workforce participation among women in Sumner County has improved by 24.8 percent since 2000 and continued to be among the highest in the state, in 12th place, despite a drop from 8th. With 71.7 percent of women either employed or searching for work, women in Sumner were roughly two percent more likely to be in the labor pool in 2010 than the average Tennessee woman.

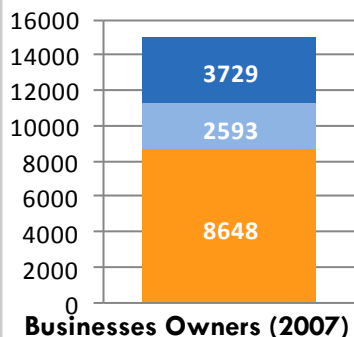
Men in the county were 15.8 percent more likely to participate, while women with children under six were working at a lower rate of 66.3 percent.

As participation rates have rocketed increased, unemployment has also grown. Rising from 4.2 percent to 7.8 percent between 2000 and 2010, the rate at which women in Sumner are jobless and searching is roughly equal to the statewide rate, and dropped from 9th in the state to 40th.

In 2010, local men were searching at the lower rate of 6.7 percent, while one in ten women with young children was jobless.

The Status of Women in: Sumner County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned
■ Male Owned



Sumner County women have held steady in the category of managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, less than one percent more managers were female in 2010, resulting in a deep decline for Sumner, from 14th to 64th.

Unfortunately, women also appear to own a smaller share of the businesses in Sumner. As of 2007, women were estimated to be the sole owners of 24.2 percent of all local firms, down from 25.9 percent. This resulted in a fall from 24th to 42nd.

Despite this drop, women continue to employ 17 percent of all local workers when also considering joint-owned businesses.

Women At Work

Business Management

The incidence of female managers in Sumner County increased slightly between 2000 and 2010, from 32% to 32.8%.

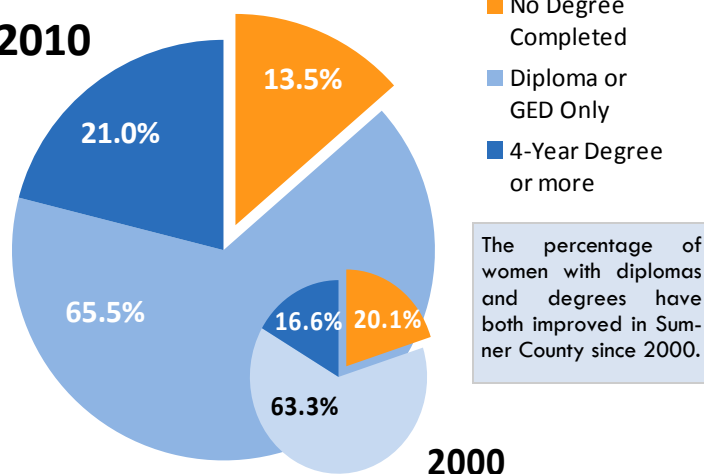
Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Sumner County dropped from 25.9% to 24.2% between 2000 and 2007.

Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



The percentage of women with diplomas and degrees have both improved in Sumner County since 2000.

Women in Sumner County have improved in all three academic indicators and rank well in each.

The percentage of women holding four year degrees, for example, has increased by 3.4 percent and improved in rank, from 14th to 11th.

Similarly, 6.6 percent more women hold diplomas as of 2010 and Sumner has moved up three ranks in this indicator, to sixth.

Lastly, dropout rates were lower in the 2011-12 school year—a rate of 0.28 percent—but Sumner dropped five spots in this measure, to 31st. Despite this drop, the county continued to compare favorably to the statewide rate of 0.61 percent.

Living

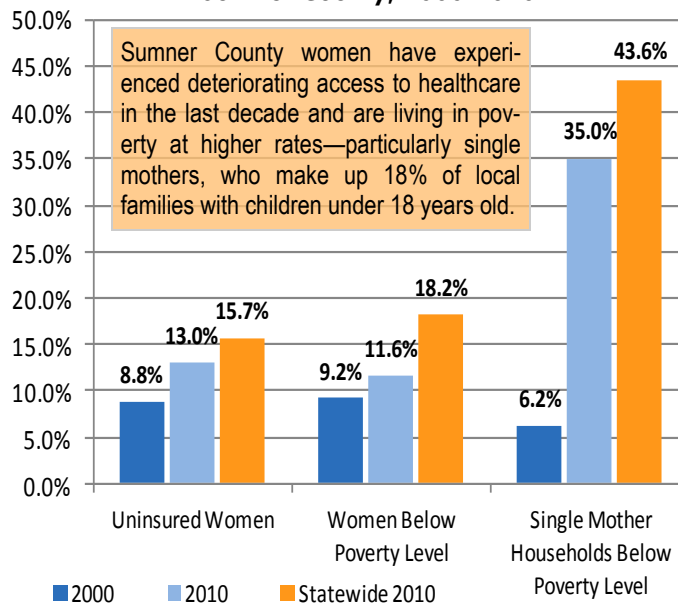
Women in Sumner endured a drop in healthcare access and an increase in poverty between 2000 and 2010.

Of women in the county age 65 and under, 13 percent were uninsured in 2010, rising from a 8.8 percent in 2000. Though, as of 2010, local women were still 2.7 percent more likely to be insured than the average woman in Tennessee. Sumner improved dramatically in this indicator as a result—from 56th to 6th.

Overall poverty among women has grown as well, but by just 2.4 percent between 2000 and 2010. Sumner women fared far better in this measure than women statewide and maintained the 4th smallest population of women in poverty in the state.

Single mothers were more severely affected by statewide trends and were more than five times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as in 2000. At a rate of 35 percent, single mothers were also three times as likely to live in poverty as the average woman in Sumner. Though mothers in Sumner do still compare favorably to the statewide rate for single mothers (43.6 percent), the county slipped four places in this indicator, to 13th.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Sumner County, 2000-2010



Sumner County women have experienced deteriorating access to healthcare in the last decade and are living in poverty at higher rates—particularly single mothers, who make up 18% of local families with children under 18 years old.

About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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